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## MEHTOD FOR FABRICATING LIQUID CRYSTAL PANEL

#### 15 [Abstract]

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PURPOSE: To obtain a panel which has the improve linearity and adhesion of a seal part by superposing the 2nd transparent substrate upon the 1st transparent substrate after a specific amount of liquid crystal was dropped thereon, cooling them to a low temperature until the liquid crystal is frozen, and removing excessive liquid crystal and sealing the circumferential part of the substrates with resin.

CONSTITUTION: The specific amount of liquid crystal is dropped on the 1st transparent substrate and the 2nd transparent substrate 1' is put thereupon so that the liquid crystal is held to specific thickness; and they are cooled to freeze the liquid crystal 5, and its projecting part is removed. Then, the

circumference of the substrates 1 and 1' and liquid crystal 3 is sealed with a sealant 6. Thus, the display device which has good linearity of the seal part, a wide display window, and superior adhesive strength of the seal part without the mixing of foams nor spread of sealing resin into the liquid-crystal layer is obtained in a shorter time than when an injection hole is formed in the liquid-crystal panel for injecting the liquid crystal.

#### **SPECIFICATION**

### 1 Title of the invention

## MEHTOD FOR FABRICATING LIQUID CRYSTAL PANEL

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#### 2. Claim

A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, wherein a certain amount of liquid crystals is dropped on a first transparent substrate, a second transparent substrate overlaps the first transparent substrate, the liquid crystals are frozen at a low temperature, extra liquid crystals are removed, and then, an edge portion of the transparent substrates are sealed.

## 3. Detailed description of the Invention

# 15 [Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to a method for fabricating a liquid crystal panel which can be used for a display device such as a wrist watch, a computer, a personal computer, or the like.

# 20 [Description of the Prior art and problems to be solved by the Invention]

Recently, display devices using liquid crystals are used for a watch, a computer, a personal computer, a word processor a camera, and the like, and are expanding in its application field and increasing in its required amount.

A related art liquid crystal panel will now be described with reference

to the accompanying drawings. Figure 1 is a sectional view of a liquid crystal panel in accordance with a conventional art.

As shown in Figure 1, glass substrates 1 and 1' are sealed at its edge portion by a seal resin 2, which includes a transparent electrode, an alignment film (not shown), and liquid crystals 3 injected therebetween.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken along line A-A' of Figure 1, in which reference 4 denotes a seal portion of an injection opening.

With such a structure, however, when the seal resin 2 is pressed by the two sheets of glass substrates 1 and 1', the seal resin 2 spreads between the glass substrate 1 and 1', so that when it is mounted in a device, a size of a display window of the device becomes narrow. In addition, the injection opening must be formed at the seal resin 2 in order to inject the liquid crystals 3 between the glass substrates 1 and 1'. Then, when the injection opening is sealed, air bubbles are mixedly introduced into the panel, which degrades bonding strength of a sealing material by the liquid crystals attached near the injection opening.

## [Means for solving the problem]

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To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the present invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, there is provided a method for fabricating a liquid crystal panel, wherein a certain amount of liquid crystals is dropped on a first transparent substrate, a second transparent substrate overlaps thereon, the liquid crystals are frozen at a low temperature, extra liquid crystals are removed, and then, an edge portion of the transparent substrates are sealed with a seal resin, thereby sealing with high straightness of an outer circumference of the

liquid crystal panel and high reliability and enlarging a display window.

#### [Embodiment of the invention]

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A preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figures 3A to 3F illustrate a sequential process of fabricating a liquid crystal panel in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

With reference to Figure 3, reference numeral 1 denotes a glass substrate, 3 denotes liquid crystals, 5 denotes frozen liquid crystals, and 6 denotes a seal resin.

First, the first glass substrate 1 is disposed as shown in Figure 3A. A certain amount of liquid crystals 3 are placed on the glass substrate 1 as shown in Figure 3B.

Next, a second glass substrate 1' overlaps on the liquid crystals 3 in a vacuum state or while preventing air bubbles as shown in Figure 3C.

Thereafter, the liquid crystals 3 are frozen at a low temperature as shown I Figure 3D. And then, after extra liquid crystals 5 are removed as shown in Figure 3E, the substrates are sealed with a seal resin 6 as shown in Figure 3F.

In this embodiment, since the liquid crystals 3 are frozen, the unnecessary liquid crystals are removed, and the edge portion of the glass substrates 1 and 1' are sealed, a display window in mounting in a device can be enlarged, and the liquid crystals 3 can be injected without formation of an injection opening.

Figure 4 is a sectional view of a liquid crystal panel in accordance

with another embodiment of the present invention.

With reference to Figure 4, liquid crystals 3 are frozen, a portion to be sealed is heated at a certain temperature and an increased amount of liquid crystals is removed to apply a seal resin 6 eve on glass substrates 1 and 1', thereby enhancing bonding strength between the glass substrates 1 and 1'.

In the above embodiments, the glass substrates 1 and 1 are used, and in this case, a transparent plastic film can be also used.

#### [Effect of the invention]

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As so far described, the method for fabricating a liquid crystal panel in accordance with the present invention has the following advantages.

That is, for example, since the liquid crystals are frozen, the extra liquid crystals are removed, and the edge portion of the panel is sealed, the seal resin does not spread and the display window in mounting in a device can be enlarged. In addition, since there is no injection opening to be used for injecting liquid crystals, an injection time is not required and degradation of reliability of an injection opening sealing portion can be prevented.

#### [Description of drawings]

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a liquid crystal panel in accordance with a conventional art;

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken along line A-A' of Figure 1;

Figures 3A to 3F are sectional views sequentially showing a process of fabricating a liquid crystal panel in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 4 is a sectional view of a liquid crystal panel in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention.

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①特許出願公開

# ⑩公開特許公報(A)

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(全 3 頁)

#### ∞液晶パネルの製造法

顧 昭58-69433

②特②出

額 昭58(1983)4月19日

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1、発明の名称

液晶パネルの製造法

2、特許請求の範囲

第1の透明基板上化一定量の液晶を落とした後、第2の透明基板を重ね、その後低温化して液晶を 陳結させた侵余分を液晶を取り除き、その後透明 基板の周囲をシールすることを特徴とする液晶パ ネルの製造法。

3、発明の評細な説明

産業上の利用分野

本発明は、腕時計や電卓,パーソナルコンピュ ータなどの表示装置に用いることができる液晶パ ネルの製造法に関するものである。

従来例の構成とその問題点

近年、液晶を用いた表示装置は時計、電卓からパーソナルコンピュータ、ワードプロセッサ、カメラ用などとしてその使用される分野、数量共に 年々徐々に増加しつつある。

以下、図面を参照しながら従来の液晶パネルに

を有している。 発明の目的

本発明はこのような従来の欠点を解決するもの で、液晶パネルを設置に組み込んだ際における決

による判止材の接着強度の低下を招くという欠点

#### 特周昭59-195222 (2)

示窓の大きさを広くとることができるようにする と共に、注入口を不変とする液晶パネルを得るこ とを目的とするものである。

#### 発明の構成

この目的を選成するために本発明の液晶パネルは、第1の透明基板上に一定量の液晶を落とした後、第2の透明基板を重ね、その後低温にして液晶を凍結させた後余分な液晶を取り除き、その後透明基板の周囲をシール樹脂によってシールするものであり、これにより液晶パネルの外周に直がすぐれ、偏頼性の高いシールを施すことではできると共に機器に組み込んだ際に表示窓の大きさな広くとることができるものである。

#### 実施例の説明

以下本発明の一製施例について、図面を参照し ながら説明する。

第3図イ~へは本発明の一央施例における液晶 パネルの製造法を示す図である。第3図において、 1,1はガラス遊板、3は液晶、5は疎結した液 晶、6はシール樹脂である。

くしたものである。

なお、以上の実施例では、ガラス恭板 1 , 1' のみを用いたが、透明なプラスチックフィルムを 用いてもよい。

#### 発明の効果

以上の設明から明らかなように本発明は、液晶 を薬結させ、余分を液晶をとり除き、パネルの周 囲をシールしているので、シール樹脂が広がらず、 機器組み込みの際の表示窓を大きくとることがで き、液晶の注入口をもたないので、注入時間を必 変とせず、注入口封止部の信頼性の低下も防ぐこ とができるという効果が得られる。

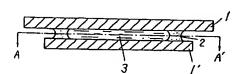
#### 4、図面の簡単な説明

第1図は従来の液晶パネルの断面図、第2図は 第1図のA-A線で切線した断面図、第3図イ~ へは本発明の一実施例における液晶パネル製造法 における工程を示す断面図、第4図は本発明の他 の実施例による液晶パネルの断面図である。

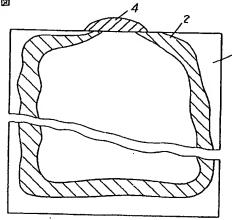
1 , 1′……ガラス基板、3……液晶、5……凍 結した液晶、6……シール樹脂。 まず、第1のガラス基板1を殴く(第3図イ)。 とのガラス遊板1の上に一定量の液晶3を殴く (第3図ロ)。次に、第2のガラス基板1'を、兵 空中に殴くなどして気泡をさけながら、液晶3上 にのせる(第3図ハ)。その後、低温にし液晶3 を疎結させる(第3図ニ)。次に、余分な液晶5 を取り除く(第3図ホ)。その後、シール樹脂6 により到止を行なり(第3図へ)。

以上のように本奨施例によれば、液晶3を凍結して不受な液晶を取り除き、その後ガラス基板1,100周囲をシールすることにより、機器組込みの際の表示窓を広げることができると共に、注入口を設けなくても液晶3の注入を行なりことができる。

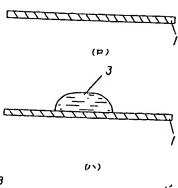
第4図は本発明の他の契施例における被晶パネルの断面図を示すものであり、被晶3を凍結させた後、シールすべき部分に温度をかけるなどして、被晶を除去する量を多くすることによりガラス基板1,1′の上にもシール樹脂6をのせるようにしてシールし、ガラス基板1,1′の接着強度を大き



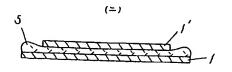
第 2 図



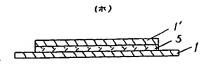
(A)

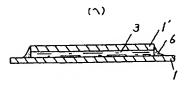






第 3 図





第 4 团

